Indiana State Police Laboratory Division

2015 Annual Report

VISION:

TO PROVIDE FACTUAL, NONBIASED INFORMATION IN A TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIBLE, AND PROFESSIONAL MANNER; TO PROVIDE CLIENT AGENCIES WITH THEIR REQUESTED SERVICES WITHIN 45 DAYS OR LESS; AND TO BE RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED AS ONE OF THE NATION'S PREMIER FULL SERVICE CRIME LABORATORY SYSTEMS.

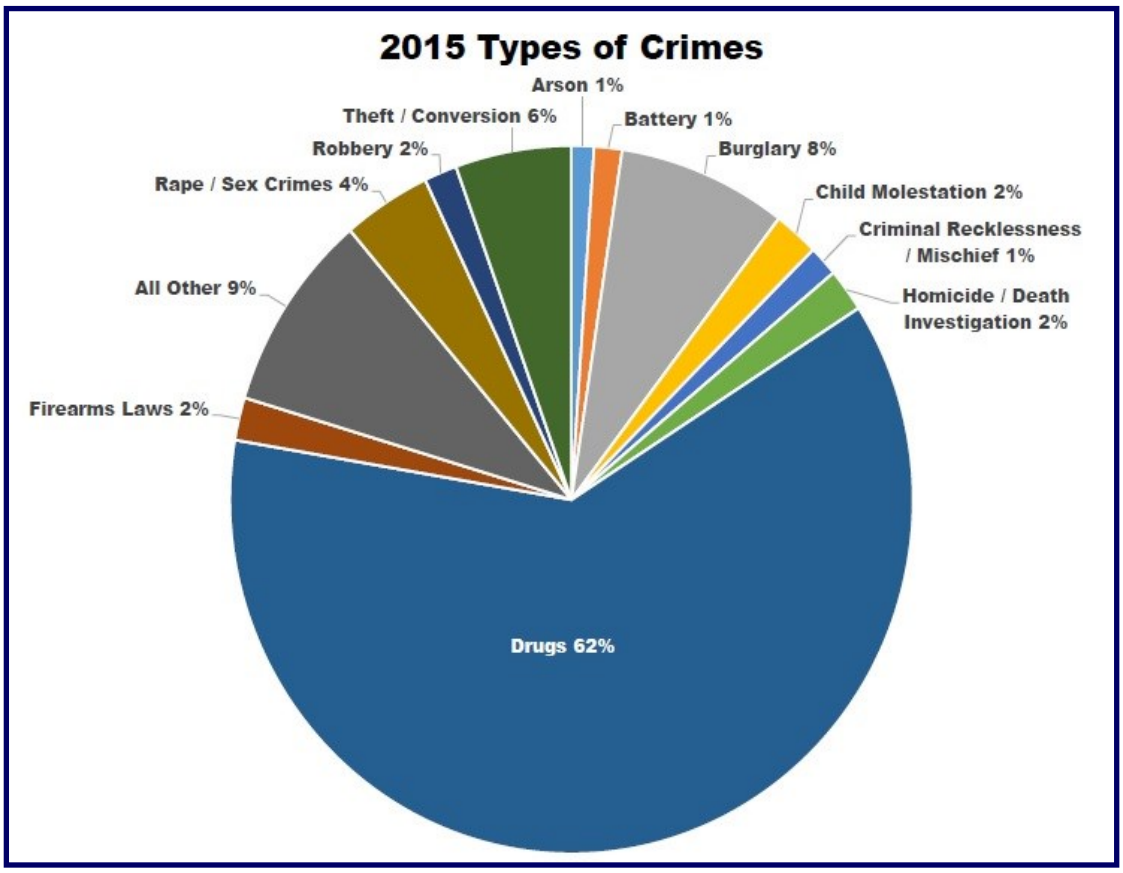
The mission of the Laboratory Division is "to provide client agencies accurate, reliable, and timely crime laboratory services within the resources provided and to manage the evidence security system of the Indiana State Police Department." The primary service it provides is the delivery of timely and reliable information. Is the white powder cocaine? Is this red stain human blood? Was that bullet fired from this gun? These were the types of information the Laboratory Division developed and issued reports for over 17,800 cases completed in 2015.

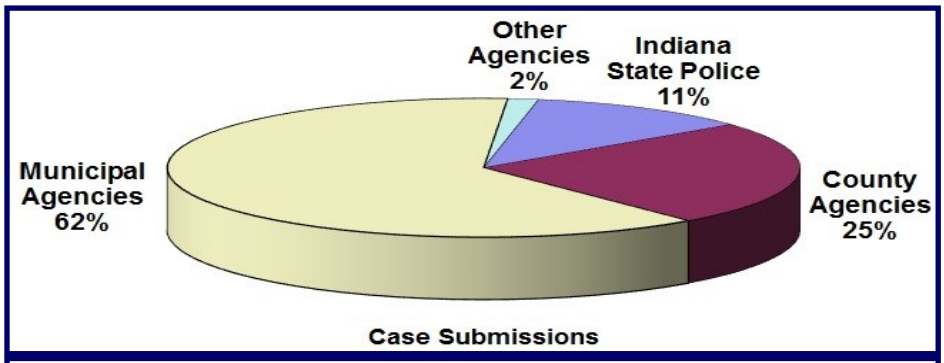
The Laboratory Division is organized into five sections: Biology, Chemistry, Comparative Science, Crime Scene and Field Support, and Management and Administration. The Biology Section consists of Serology, DNA, and CODIS (Combined DNA Index System). The Chemistry Section consists of the Drug Unit and the Microanalysis Unit. The Comparative Science Section consists of the Firearms Unit (including Integrated Ballistics Identification System or IBIS), the Latent Print Unit (including Automated Fingerprint Identification System or AFIS), and the Document Unit. Field Support consists of the Polygraph Examiners, the Crime Scene Investigators, and the District Evidence Clerks. Management consists of administrative and support personnel, the Laboratory Managers, the Regional Laboratory Evidence Clerks, the Photography Unit, and the Information Technology/Laboratory Information Management System (IT/LIMS) Unit.

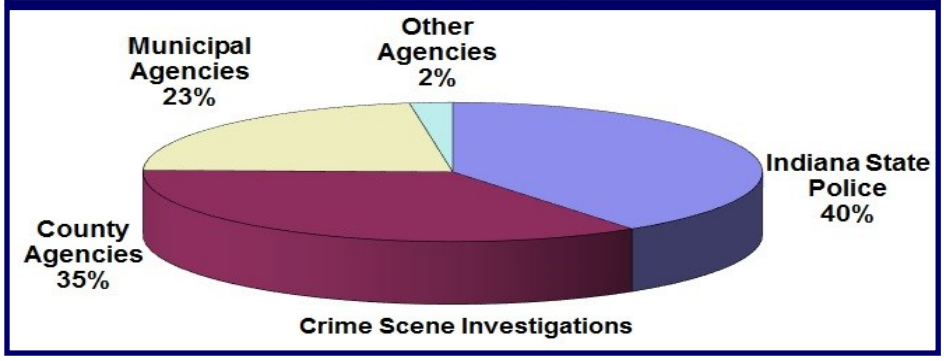
The Laboratory Division accepts evidence associated with active criminal investigations for analysis at four regional laboratory locations - Indianapolis, Lowell, Fort Wayne, and Evansville. The four laboratories have been accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) since 1991 and accredited to ISO 17025 standards since 2012. In 2014, the Indiana State Police Polygraph Unit achieved accreditation from PLEA, which is the Polygraph Law Enforcement Accreditation Board.

Types of Crimes and Requesting Agencies

The four regional laboratories provide forensic services at no charge to federal, state, county, and local agencies throughout the State of Indiana. These services include tests for firearms and tool mark comparisons; identification of controlled substances; trace examinations; questioned documents; latent prints; forensic biology/DNA and maintenance of the state's DNA database. The Division also provides polygraph examinations and crime scene investigations upon request. The Laboratory Division received 18,478 new cases for analysis in 2015. Crime Scene Investigators responded to and worked 848 investigations involving 1,100 different crime scenes. The Polygraph Unit conducted 538 polygraph tests in 2015. The graph above shows the types of crimes for the laboratory cases analyzed in 2015.



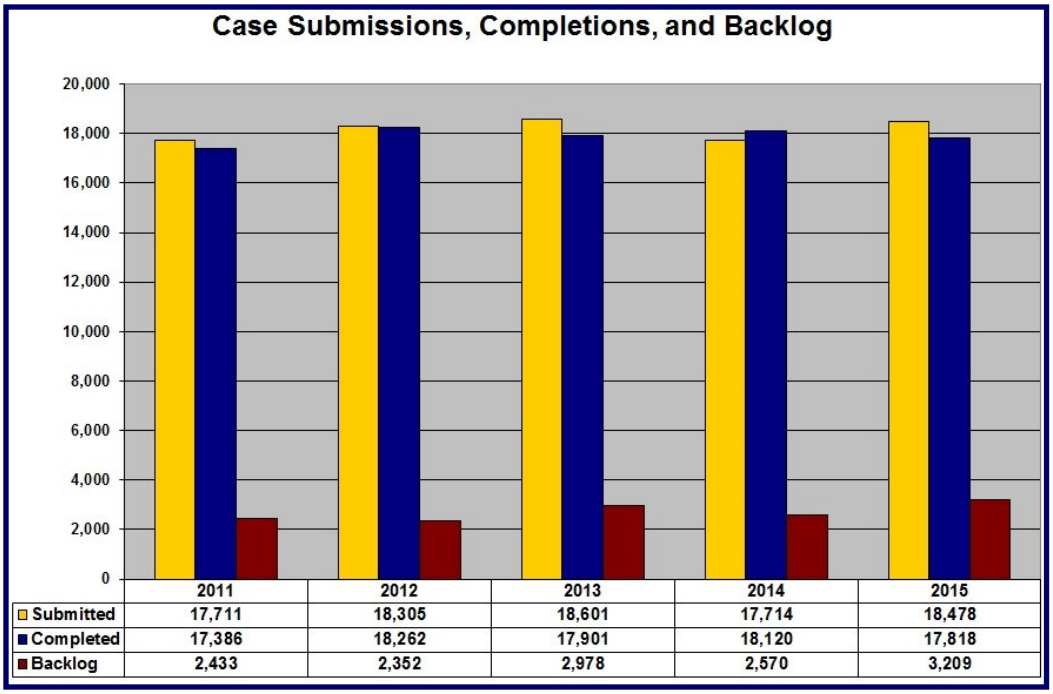




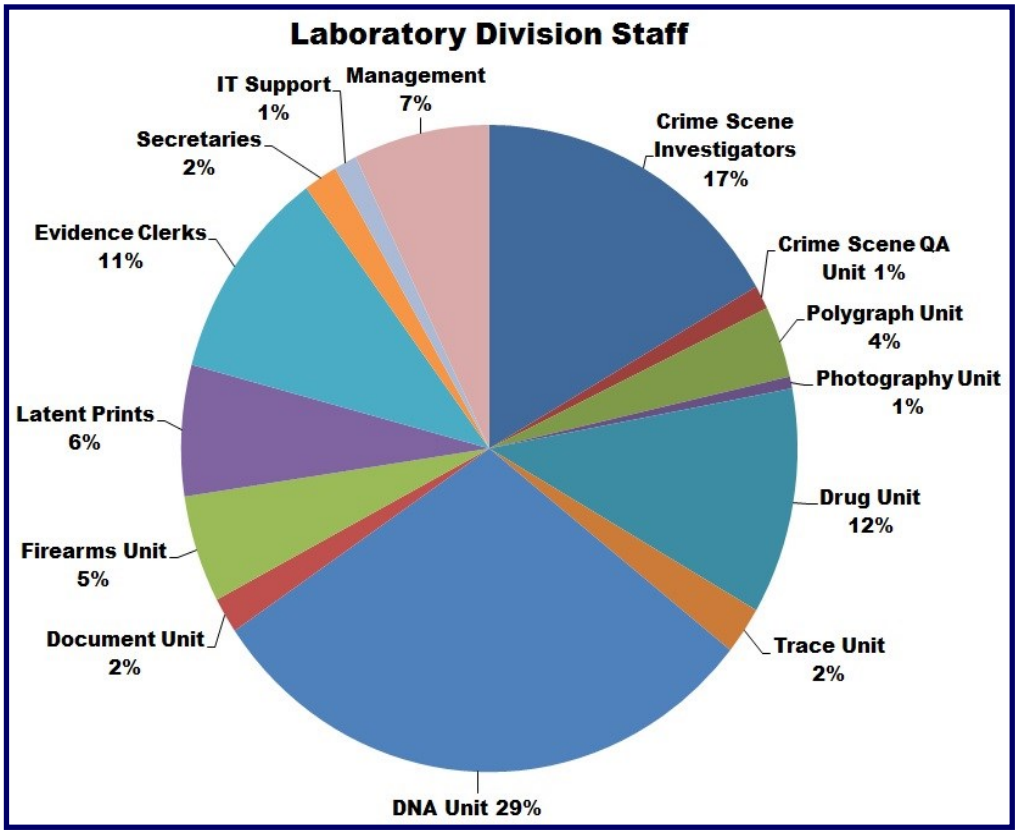
As shown in the "Case Submissions" chart, the majority of cases for analysis are submitted from municipal agencies. The "Crime Scene Investigations" chart shows that over half of the crime scene investigations were completed for local and county agencies.

Case Submissions, Completions & Backlog

As shown in the "Case Submissions, Completions, and Backlog" graph to the right, the Laboratory Division received 18,478 cases and completed 17,818 cases, which included 1,003 rush cases, in 2015. The Laboratory Division's goal is to have 90% of backlog cases analyzed in 45 days or less from the date of submission. The backlog is defined as any case submitted that has not been completed. The average turnaround time at the end of 2015 for completing a case was 58 days, which is the same as in 2014. The aging laboratory conditions at Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Lowell continued to negatively effect the turnaround times of our laboratory system in 2015.



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	17,711	18,305	18,601	17,714	18,478
Completed	17,386	18,262	17,901	18,120	17,818
Backlog	2,433	2,352	2,978	2,570	3,209



At the end of 2015, the Laboratory Division employed a staff of 168 individuals providing analytical and support services. The chart to the left details the apportionment of the staff. Approximately 90% of the Laboratory Division personnel are directly involved in collecting, maintaining, and/or analyzing evidence. The Division's personnel are active in the forensic community with multiple individuals holding office or working on committees of numerous forensic organizations. Approximately 68% of the Forensic Scientists are certified by a forensic organization. The last two pages of this report provides the Division's organizational structure and contact information.

Regional Laboratories

All of the regional laboratories provide analysis in DNA, Drugs, Firearms, and Latent Prints. Microanalysis (Trace) examinations and Question Documents analysis are only available at the Indianapolis Regional Laboratory. In addition, no firearms cases were analyzed at Lowell during 2015 due to a new examiner being in training for that facility.

The 2015 case submissions at the four regional laboratories are shown in the table below.

	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Indianapolis	Lowell	Totals
DNA	189	224	3,114	509	4,036
Documents	0	0	34	0	34
Drug	1,299	2,004	5,491	1,712	10,506
Firearms	403	1,080	694	0	2,177
Fingerprint	136	455	651	201	1,443
Trace	0	0	282	0	282
Totals	2,027	3,763	10,266	2,422	18,478

The 2015 case completions at the four regional laboratories are shown in the table below.

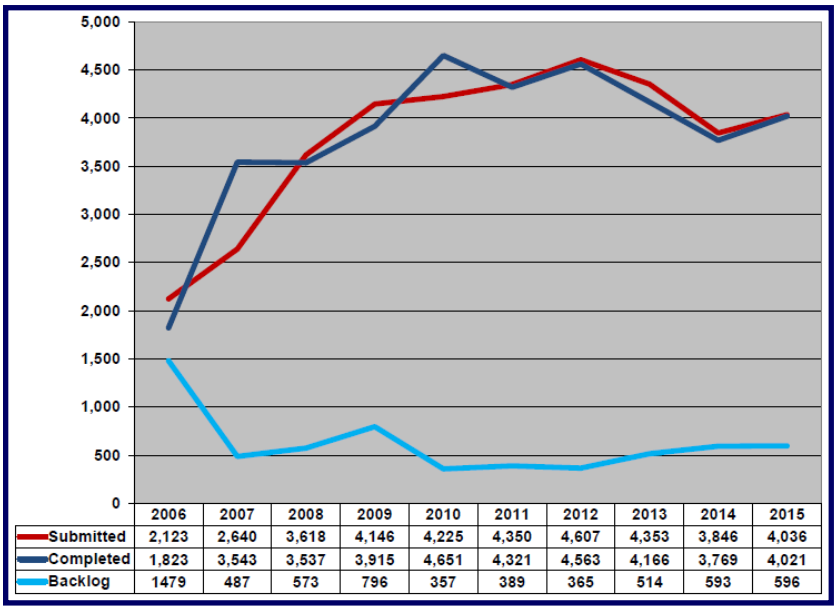
	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Indianapolis	Lowell	Totals
DNA	183	224	3,122	492	4,021
Documents	0	0	50	0	50
Drug	1,293	1,879	4,994	1,785	9,951
Firearms	358	1,042	745	0	2,145
Fingerprint	173	434	567	202	1,376
Trace	0	0	275	0	275
Totals	2,007	3,579	9,753	2,479	17,818

At the end of 2015 the case backlogs were as shown in the table below.

	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Indianapolis	Lowell	Totals
DNA	23	32	494	47	596
Documents	0	0	13	0	13
Drug	98	291	1,144	83	1,616
Firearms	64	198	149	0	411
Fingerprint	3	168	293	66	530
Trace	0	0	43	0	43
Totals	188	689	2,136	196	3,209

Biology Section

The Biology Section (52 staff) is organized into four casework units, plus the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) Unit. This Section conducts analysis of biological samples including identification of body fluids (serology), nuclear and Y-STR DNA analysis, forensic relationship tests, blood stain pattern analysis, DNA analysis of convicted offender samples, and searches of the offender database for matching profiles.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	2,123	2,640	3,618	4,146	4,225	4,350	4,607	4,353	3,846	4,036
Completed	1,823	3,543	3,537	3,915	4,651	4,321	4,563	4,166	3,769	4,021
Backlog	1479	487	573	796	357	389	365	514	593	596

The Section completed 4,021 cases in 2015, a 6.7% increase over the previous year, and 4,036 cases were submitted. The backlog was 596 at the end of 2015.

As a result of the above efforts, a total of 514 separate criminal investigations were aided through CODIS during 2015, including the following violent offenses: 17 homicides, 20 robberies, and 61 sex crimes. Types of hits included 6 National Forensic Hits, 150 National Offender Hits, 20 State Forensic Hits, and 353 State Offender Hits. In October, the Indiana CODIS program reached a total of 5,000 investigations aided. This milestone was reached less than 20 years after the Indiana database was established. At the end of 2015, the total investigations aided was 5,096.

The Biology Section completed a cold case project during 2015 involving old cuttings collected and maintained by the Laboratory Division from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s. Since DNA analysis was not available at that time, these cuttings were evaluated for suitability for DNA analysis. The submitting agencies were then contacted to determine the need for DNA analysis. Over the past several years, a total of 141 of these cold cases were tested for DNA. This project resulted in 104 DNA profiles being entered into CODIS and the generation of 45 hits that otherwise may not have occurred toward furthering the investigation of those cases.

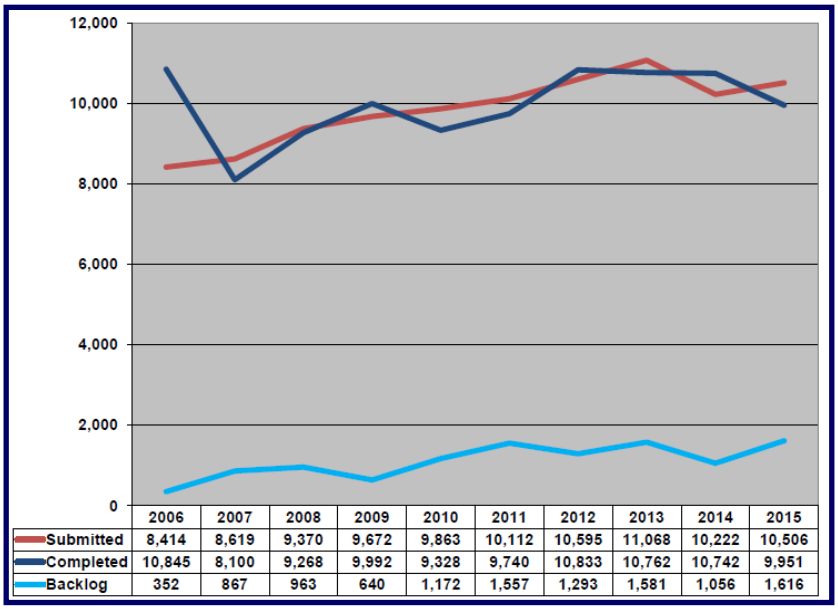
In 2015, 14,180 new convicted offender samples were collected from both the Indiana Department of Corrections (DOC) and county jail facilities. Over 13,900 offender samples were analyzed and entered into CODIS during the year, with an average turnaround time of eight days from receipt to entry, keeping the backlog at near zero. In response to a legislative change requiring Level 6 Felons to be housed at county jails instead of DOC facilities, many county jails that were not previously collecting samples were trained to properly do so in 2015.

The Biology Section validated and implemented use of a new Y-STR kit. Y-STR typing allows low level male DNA to be detected, even if it is overwhelmed by DNA from a female as may be the situation in a sexual assault case. The new kit expanded the number of Y-STR markers from 12 to 23, which increases the data available to draw conclusions and the potential to differentiate between male relatives.

The Indiana State Police Laboratory Division continued past proactive statewide approaches to raise awareness that the analysis of sexual assault kits may provide investigative benefits. While the submissions of these kits in Indiana is voluntary for the law enforcement client agencies served by the Laboratory, a change in procedure was implemented for Indiana State Police personnel to ensure that sexual assault kits within ISP evidence storage that may require analysis are scheduled for submission within 14 days of obtaining custody of the kits.

Drug Unit

The Drug Unit (19 staff) provides identification of controlled substances, non-controlled drugs of abuse, clandestine laboratory samples, and diluent materials found in drug preparations.

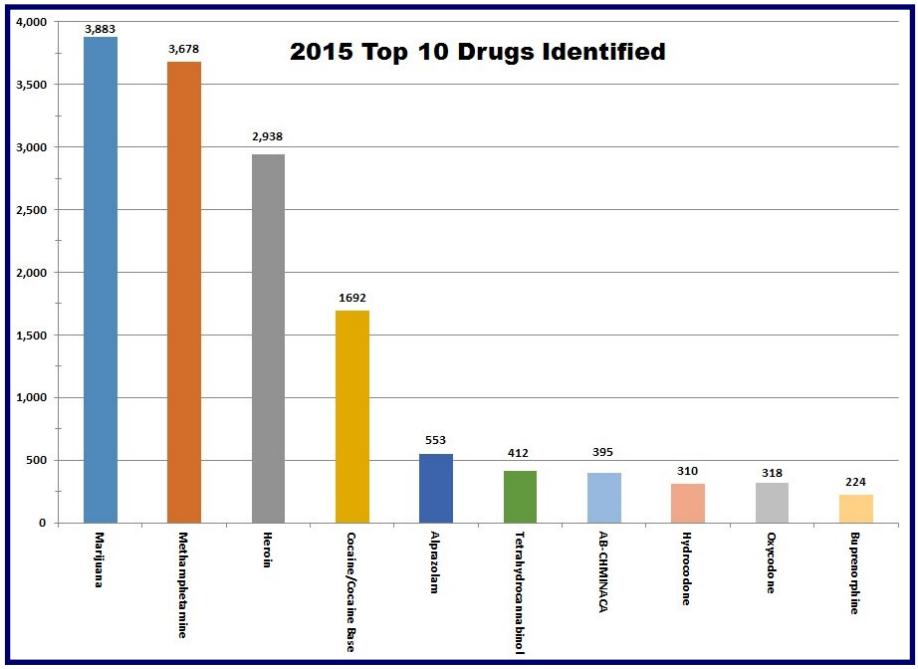


	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	8,414	8,619	9,370	9,672	9,863	10,112	10,595	11,068	10,222	10,506
Completed	10,845	8,100	9,268	9,992	9,328	9,740	10,833	10,762	10,742	9,951
Backlog	352	867	963	640	1,172	1,557	1,293	1,581	1,056	1,616

During 2015, the Unit analyzed 9,951 cases, which included 683 rush cases, and received 10,506 cases. On July 1, 2014, new statutory weight thresholds for possession and dealing of controlled substances became effective. These weight thresholds have increased the number of samples the Unit is analyzing per case, thereby increasing case turnaround time. This fact contributed to the 7.4% decrease in number of cases completed and the 53% increase in backlog by the Drug Unit in 2015.

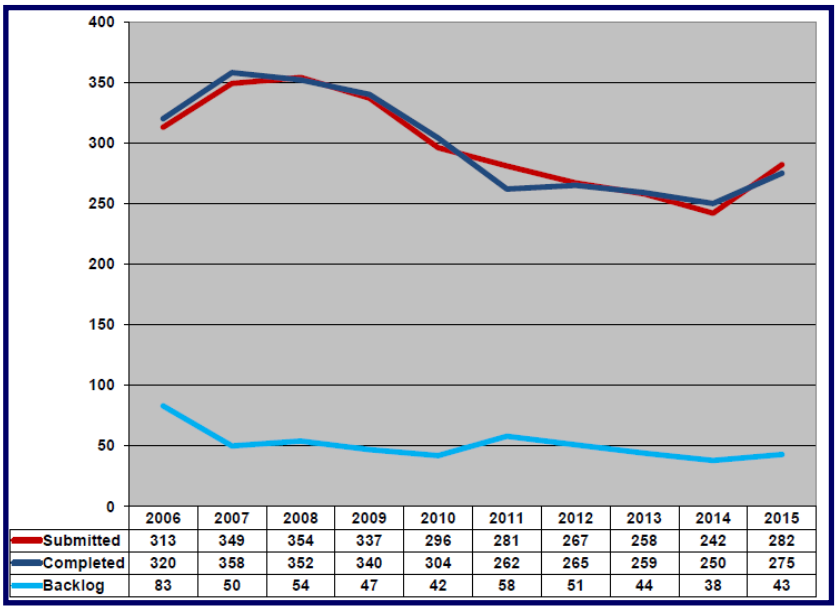
The Unit is active in the forensic community participating in the American Chemical Society (ACS), American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS), Southern Association of Forensic Scientists (SAFS), Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists (MAFS), American Board of Criminalistics (ABC), and Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists Association (CLIC).

The number of submissions of fentanyl has increased dramatically, from 15 items in 2013, to 68 items in 2014, and 155 items in 2015. The Unit examined fentanyl in various forms, including residues, powders, and bricks. Fentanyl is approximately 80-100 times more potent than morphine, with side effects including respiratory depression, sedation, and hypotension. Fentanyl can be absorbed through skin contact or inhalation and exposure to fentanyl can be fatal. Because of the dangers associated with this drug, the Unit was supplied with and trained on the use of Narcan, a hand-held auto-injector that works to temporarily reverse the effects of opioid overdose.



New synthetic drugs continue to emerge and challenge the Drug Unit. In 2015, the Unit identified 21 synthetic drugs that were not seen in the previous year. The Indiana Pharmacy Board emergency scheduled 5 new drugs in 2015 and re-scheduled 15 drugs that had not been adopted by the Indiana Legislature, which were on the verge of expiration.

Microanalysis Unit



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	313	349	354	337	296	281	267	258	242	282
Completed	320	358	352	340	304	262	265	259	250	275
Backlog	83	50	54	47	42	58	51	44	38	43

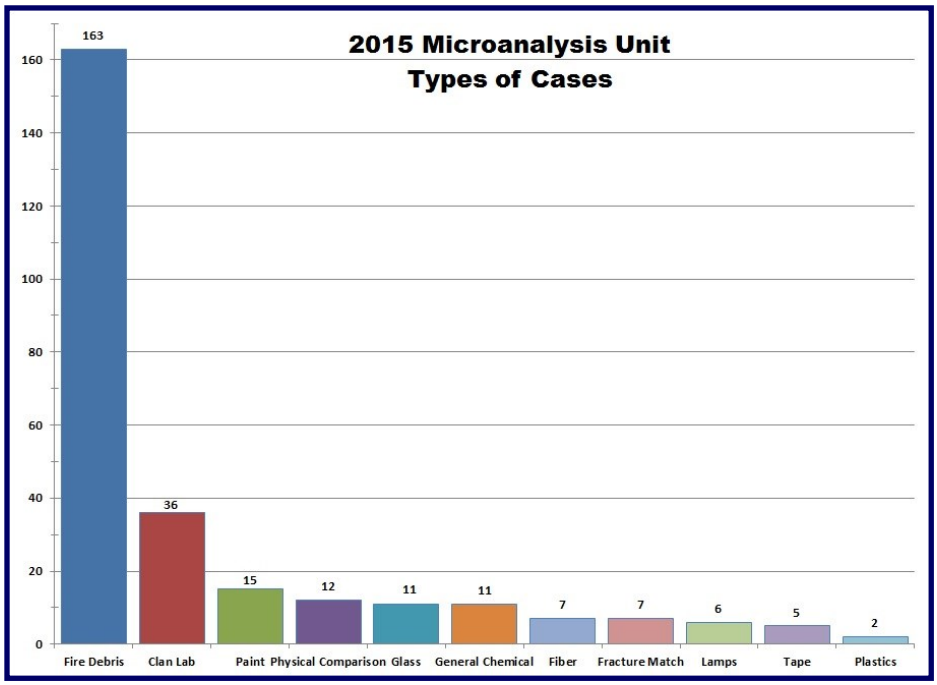
The Microanalysis Unit (4 staff) provides identification, analysis, and comparison of fibers, paints, tapes, glass, fire debris, plastics, automotive lamps, clandestine laboratory reagents, and unknown materials.

The Unit completed 275 cases during 2015 with a backlog of 43 cases at the end of the year. This year, the Microanalysis Unit achieved a 10% increase in the number of cases completed with one less staff member in the Unit since April.

The Unit is active in the forensic community participating in the American Society of Trace Evidence Examiners (ASTEE), Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists (MAFS), and American Board of Criminalistics (ABC).

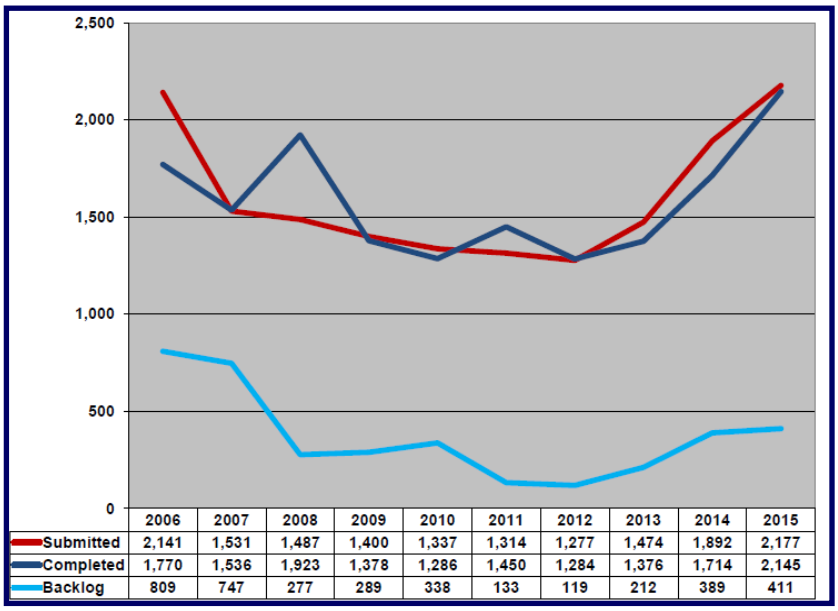
The Microanalysis Unit is asked to compare many different types of samples. They use many different types of microscopes as well as analytical instrumentation to conduct their comparisons in an effort to provide associative evidence. The majority of cases worked by the Unit are fire debris cases.

Associative evidence, like plastic, can be valuable evidence in the investigation and prosecution of a case. The physical properties and chemistry of the questioned plastic is compared to the plastic standard. The Microanalysis Unit assisted an agency with a pedestrian hit and run case. When the pedestrian was struck, vehicle parts were left at the scene. Members of the Unit went to examine the suspect vehicle in a garage and discovered a broken area of the headlight assembly. This broken part had a red line (not associated with manufacturer) on it adjacent to the broken edge. The broken part from the suspect vehicle was collected and submitted to the laboratory for comparison to the broken car parts that were left at the scene of the hit and run. The broken part from the crime scene was found to be a fracture match with the broken part attached to the suspect's vehicle, which means they were definitely once attached to and a part of each other.



Firearms Unit

The Firearms Unit (9 staff) provides comparison and identification of fired bullets and cartridge cases. The Unit also provides examination and comparison of toolmark evidence, Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) database entry/inquiry for unsolved firearms related cases, muzzle to target distance determination, serial number restoration, function testing of firearms, and characterization of recovered ammunition components. Members of the Unit also participate on the Superintendent's Advisory Committee on Firearms/Ammunition Selection by evaluating new ammunition and firearms for future procurement by the Indiana State Police Department.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	2,141	1,531	1,487	1,400	1,337	1,314	1,277	1,474	1,892	2,177
Completed	1,770	1,536	1,923	1,378	1,286	1,450	1,284	1,376	1,714	2,145
Backlog	809	747	277	289	338	133	119	212	389	411

The Unit worked 2,145 cases in 2015 while receiving 2,177 cases, the highest number of submissions since 2003, and had a backlog of 411 at the end of the year. The increase in submissions and the loss of a trained examiner in the Unit contributed to the increase in the Firearms backlog.

The Firearms Unit is active in the forensic firearms community with members serving as elected board members or on committees for the Association of Firearm or Toolmark Examiners (AFTE) including past president and treasurer, the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) Users Conference, and the Forensic Science Standards Board (FSSB) that oversees the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC). Six members of the Unit are currently certified by either the AFTE or the American Board of Criminalistics (ABC) or by both.

Laboratory	Hits
Fort Wayne	145
Indianapolis	12
2015 Totals	157

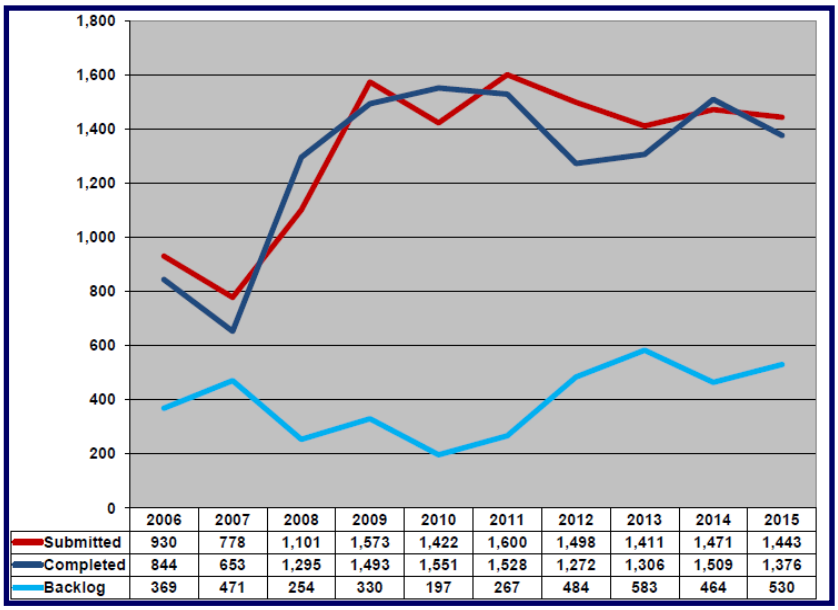
During 2015, the Unit experienced a significant increase in the "hit" or match totals with the IBIS. As shown in the chart to the left, the Firearms Unit assisted local, state, and federal law enforcement in solving 157 cases which may have gone unsolved without the "hit" from IBIS. The IBIS examination are only performed at the Fort Wayne and Indianapolis Regional Laboratories. IBIS cases received at the Evansville and Lowell Regional Laboratories are transferred to either Indianapolis or Fort Wayne for analysis.

In 2015, the Unit had a trainee complete the National Firearm Examiners Academy training which is taught by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) and attended by firearm examiners from across the country. The trainee received honors for performance on a toolmark presentation and began casework at the Lowell Regional Laboratory in January 2016.

The Firearms Unit co-hosted a Shooting Reconstruction School in Danville, Indiana with the Hendricks County Sheriff's Department. This three day training was attended by Firearm Examiners and Crime Scene Investigators from various agencies across the United States and Canada. Members of the Unit are now available to go to crime scenes to provide shooting reconstruction examinations.

Latent Print Unit

The Latent Print Unit (11 staff) examines and compares unknown to known dermal friction ridge detail, which are commonly found on fingers, palms, and soles of feet. Processing techniques include physical, chemical, and fluorescent development of latent print evidence. When a case is submitted without a suspect, the unknown fingerprints are entered into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS, state system) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Next Generation Identification (NGI) databases. Potential candidates are generated by the system, but the comparison, identification, and verification processes are performed by forensic scientists. The Latent Print Unit can access all friction ridge archive files from AFIS/NGI for comparison purposes. This access streamlines the process, and it allows the examiners to acquire the exact exemplar needed for comparison. The Unit also conducts examinations of footwear and tire impressions. The Unit uses the Shoeprint Image Capture and Retrieval database known as (SICAR). This system stores shoeprint sole patterns and tire tread patterns for reference. Footwear and tire impressions recovered from crime scenes can be searched in SICAR to potentially locating a manufacturer of a shoe or tire, which can provide information to the investigator.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	930	778	1,101	1,573	1,422	1,600	1,498	1,411	1,471	1,443
Completed	844	653	1,295	1,493	1,551	1,528	1,272	1,306	1,509	1,376
Backlog	369	471	254	330	197	267	484	583	464	530

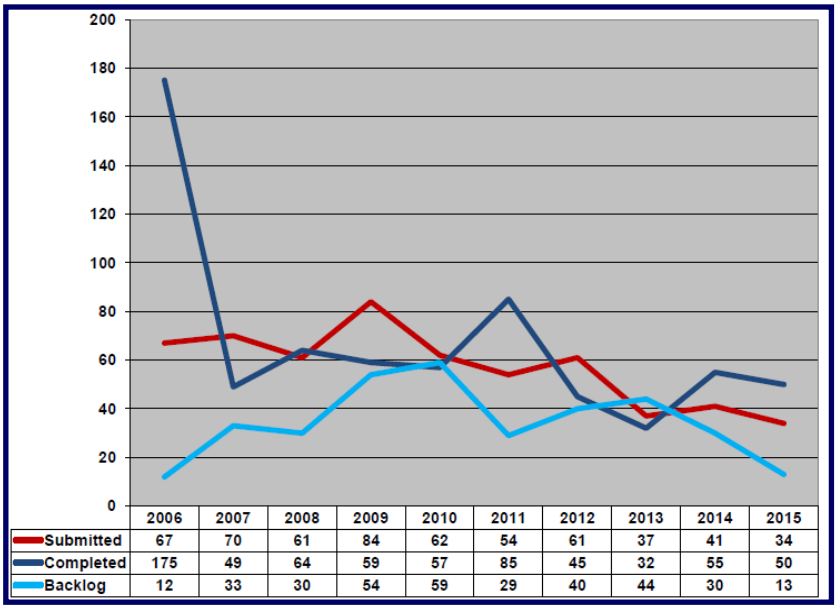
During 2015, the Unit worked 1,376 cases, had 200 AFIS hits, and received 1,443 cases for analysis. The backlog was 530 at the end of the year. The Unit also assisted with 390 Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) hit confirmations via print identifications.

The Latent Print Unit is active in the forensic community participating in the International Association for Identification (IAI) and the Indiana Division of IAI including vice president, secretary/treasurer, board member, and newsletter editor.

In 2015, the Latent Print Unit worked on a tri-state heroin trafficking case that resulted in the suspect receiving a 50 year sentence. A latent print on tape covering one of the heroin bricks was identified to the trafficker who had been transporting heroin from Chicago to Cincinnati. The forensic scientists obtained a possible match to a name in the FBI NGI system, which was determined to be an alias. During testimony, the forensic scientists presented to the jury, using several charts, that the latent print was identified to both the alias and the defendant as being the same individual. This case involved state and federal law enforcement from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, including the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Document Unit

The Document Unit (3 staff) provides a range of examinations in order to answer questions about the authorship, authenticity, and background of documents. Document examinations may include: the comparison of handwriting, hand printing, and signatures to known writing in order to identify or eliminate a subject as the writer; the development and decipherment of indented writing impressions; physical match examinations of torn, cut, or shredded documents; the classification and comparison of inks and writing instruments; the examination of printing processes to determine source or authenticity; detection of alterations, additions, deletions, or substitutions; decipherments of altered, erased, obliterated, charred, or water-soaked documents; and the determination of the sequence of events in the creation of a document.



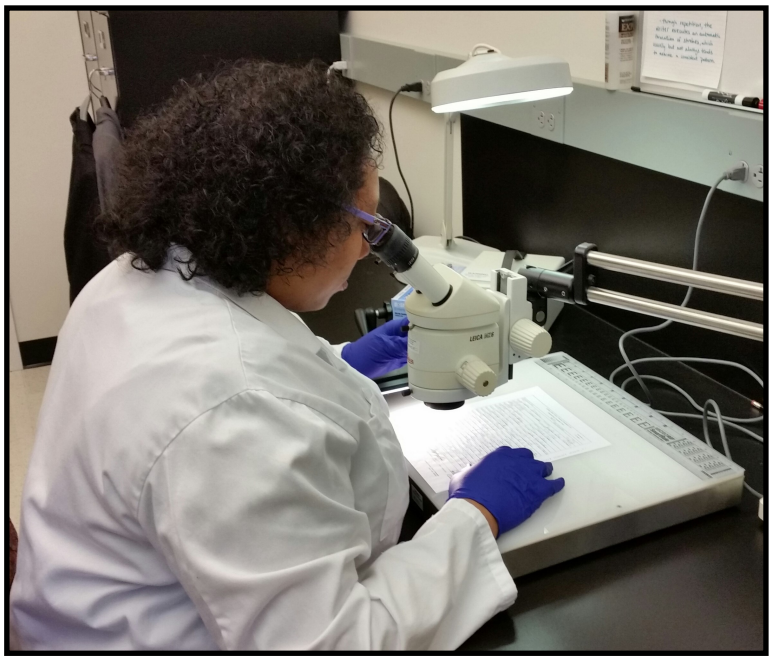
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Submitted	67	70	61	84	62	54	61	37	41	34
Completed	175	49	64	59	57	85	45	32	55	50
Backlog	12	33	30	54	59	29	40	44	30	13

The Unit completed 50 cases in 2015 and received 34 cases. At the end of 2015 the backlog was 13, the Unit's lowest backlog since 2006, and case turnaround time improved during the year.

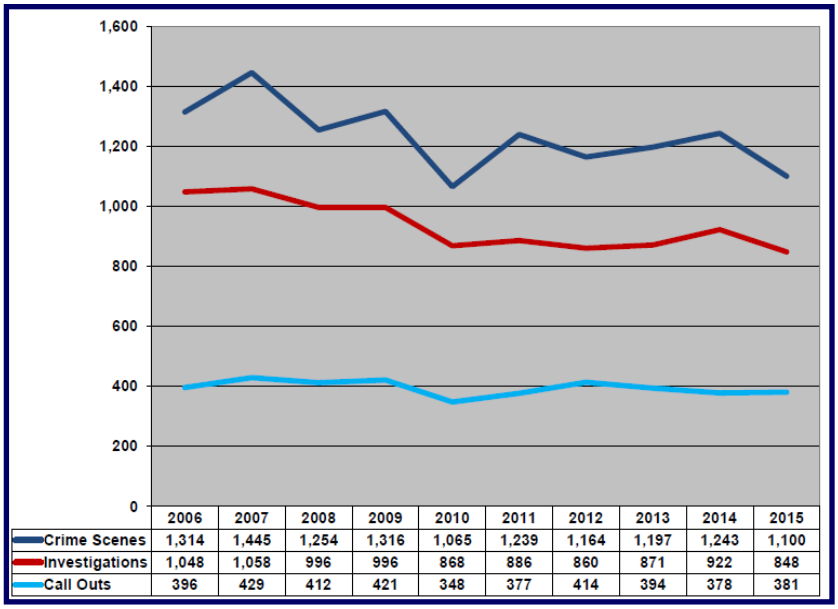
At the end of 2015, the Unit was preparing for the mock trial for one of the analysts. Upon successful completion, the Unit now has three analysts working cases. The Unit has not been staffed at this level since 2011. The Unit is active in the forensic community by participating in the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners (ASQDE) and Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists (MAFS).

Additionally, five robbery notes were added to the Robbery Note Reference Collection in 2015, which contains numerous submissions received since its 2008 inception. This collection is searched each time a robbery note is submitted, as it may be possible to link notes from one robbery to another.

The photo to the right is a document examiner conducting a microscopic examination of evidence.



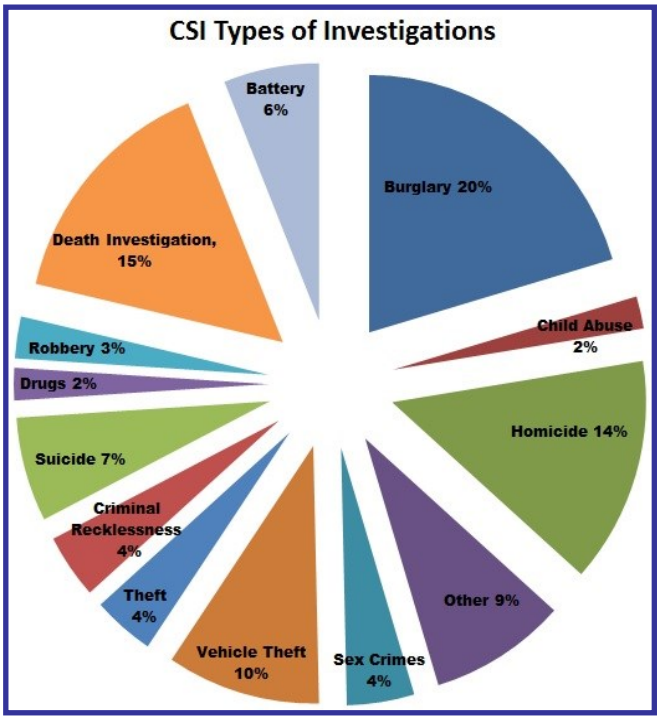
Crime Scene Investigation & Evidence



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crime Scenes	1,314	1,445	1,254	1,316	1,065	1,239	1,164	1,197	1,243	1,100
Investigations	1,048	1,058	996	996	868	886	860	871	922	848
Call Outs	396	429	412	421	348	377	414	394	378	381

Crime Scene Investigators (28 staff) and Evidence Clerks (18 staff) provide technical crime scene processing, evidence storage and security, and court testimony as required. The Crime Scene Investigators' (CSIs) duties include identifying and collecting potential evidence, reconstructing the events of the crime, and physically linking potential suspects to the crime. Evidence Clerks are responsible for logging and tracking the chain-of-custody of evidence once it comes into the Laboratory Division's possession, organizing storage of the evidence so it can be retrieved when needed, and the release or destruction of evidence as necessary. In 2015, the CSIs worked 848 investigations involving 1,100 crime scenes. They were called out 381 times with 2,913 hours of overtime and attended 141 autopsies.

Evidence Clerks handle thousands of items of evidence throughout the year either from accepting evidence from contributors at the laboratories or from state police officers for storing and analysis. The Evidence Clerks were responsible for the storage of over 263,000 individual items of evidence in 2015.



The Unit is active in the forensic community by participating in the Indiana Division of the International Association for Identification (IN IAI) and Illinois Association of Property and Evidence Managers (IAPEM).

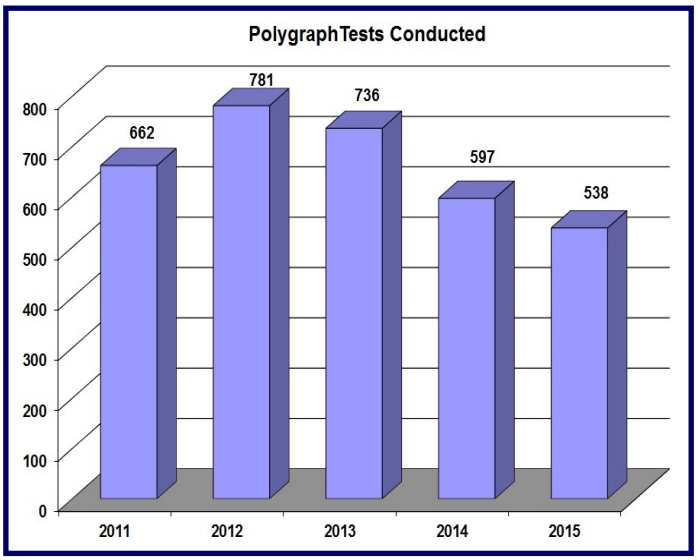
As noted in the chart to the left, a wide variety of scenes were worked by the CSIs. Burglaries accounted for 20% of the cases and homicides, suicides, and death investigations combined for an additional 36%.

During 2015, the Crime Scene Unit purchased three FARO Brand X330 3D scanning and imaging devices via a grant from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. The devices will allow laboratory personnel to scan crime scenes with high precision of detail and then provide that information in 3-D to investigators. As part of the grant program, ISP has agreed to scan some Indiana schools and store that information for a virtual tour of the schools' physical characteristics for investigative and/or tactical purposes should the need arise for law enforcement or emergency purposes.

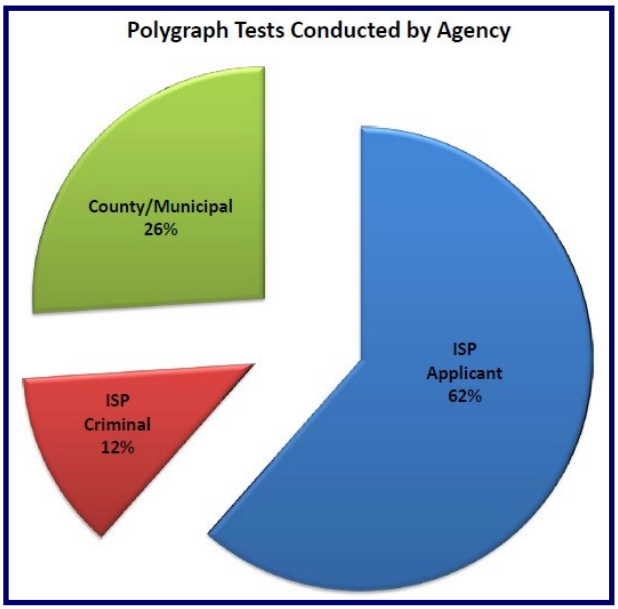
Photo: CSI demonstrating the 3D scanning device.

Polygraph Unit

The Polygraph Unit (6 staff) provides polygraph services in criminal investigations to the Indiana State Police and other state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. The Unit also conducts pre-employment testing for Indiana State Police positions including Trooper, Motor Carrier Inspector, Capitol Police, and Fusion Center employees. In addition to these tests, the Polygraph Unit also conducts pre-employment polygraph examinations for Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Law Enforcement Division and the Indiana State Excise Police.



In 2015, the Polygraph Unit conducted 207 polygraph tests in criminal cases, developing 28 additional leads, clearing 39 cases, obtaining 30 confessions, and 25 significant admissions. The Unit conducted 331 pre-employment polygraphs. The proportions of the tests conducted for the state police, county, and municipal agencies are shown in the chart below.



The Polygraph Unit is active in the forensic community by participating in the Indiana Polygraph Association (IPA), American Polygraph Association (APA), and American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP).

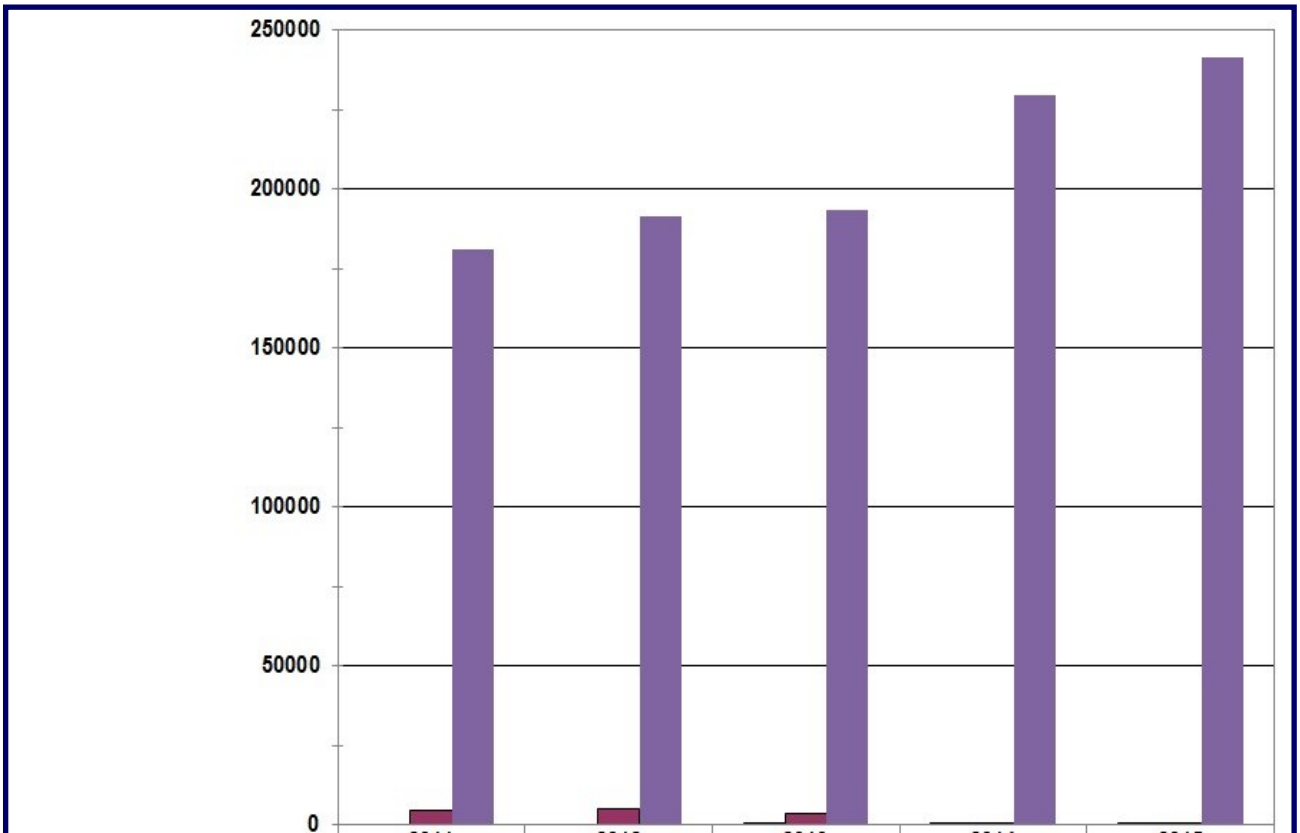
The Polygraph Unit also assisted the Indiana Crimes Against Children Unit (ICAC) in 2015 by conducting polygraph exams on subjects found to be in possession of child pornography. The tests were conducted to determine if any of these subjects had "hands-on" victims. In one such exam, ICAC investigators brought a subject in for a polygraph test after a search warrant at a residence. During the pre-test interview, the suspect admitted to molesting two juveniles while they were asleep, 50-60 times. The suspect was found guilty and sentenced to 63 years.

The Polygraph Unit was recognized for achieving Polygraph Law Enforcement Accreditation (PLEA) during the 2015 APA conference in Chicago. The PLEA inspection program is a voluntary oversight process with standards representing the "best practices" and demonstrates a standard of service that is ethical, professional, and provides reliable results.

Photography Unit

The Photography Unit (1 staff) provides photography services for all Indiana State Police Department personnel and maintains an electronic photo storage system for all Department criminal investigations and crashes. Digital images are uploaded, cataloged, and archived for future reference from the 14 ISP Districts. The photo database allows images to be viewed at the District locations by Troopers and Investigators. Over 241,000 digital images were entered into the database in 2015 and more than 1.27 million images have been added since the inception of the photo database in 2008. The Photography Unit printed 392 investigative color prints and provided 751 CDs to investigators and insurance companies.

In 2015, the Laboratory deployed a new Digital Asset Management system, called MediaSolv Commander, to replace the existing digital photo archival system. While originally purchased for digital photos, the MediaSolv Commander system may be expanded to handle polygraph video, felony interview video, and 3D scanner data. Other applications, such as body-worn and in-car camera systems, may be applied to the system should such needs arise. This system is currently capable of housing 19 terabyte (TB) of data, but is easily expandable, and will provide a solid data storage infrastructure, allowing for Indiana State Police Department to take advantage of current and future technology.



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CDs	0	0	708	693	751
Color Prints	4,674	4,986	3,512	651	392
Database Images Uploaded	180,880	191,659	193,285	229,786	241,628

Quality Assurance & IT Support

The **Field Quality Assurance Unit** (3 staff) administers comprehensive training in crime scene processing to local law enforcement agencies as well as Indiana State Police (ISP) Crime Scene Investigators (CSI). The Unit assists the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in certification of crime scene investigators for agencies throughout the state. The Section Supervisor is a member of the ILEA CSI Certification Board. The Unit also provides specialized training to other agencies upon request. Unit members are often called upon to give instruction at both the Indiana State Police Recruit Academy and the ILEA Basic Course.

The ISP Evidence System Quality Assurance Program annually audits each of the fourteen ISP district evidence storage facilities. Each district evidence storage facility has a Complete Inventory/Audit every two years, which is a comprehensive review to account for every item stored at the facility. The Unit is occasionally called upon to audit a local law enforcement agency's evidence system. These audits are completed when there is a criminal investigation involving internal issues with the physical evidence stored at the location.

Additionally, the Unit semi-annually assesses the work of all ISP CSIs. As part of the quality assurance program to ensure competency and properly functioning equipment, each CSI is given a proficiency test annually under the supervision of the Unit.

The **Laboratory Quality Assurance Unit** (2 staff) ensures compliance to laboratory and accreditation quality assurance standards. The Unit maintains updated and secure quality assurance documentation, oversees the implementation and continued corrective action compliance, ensures laboratory adherence to proficiency testing and witness critique requirements, and develops and conducts quality assurance related training for laboratory staff.

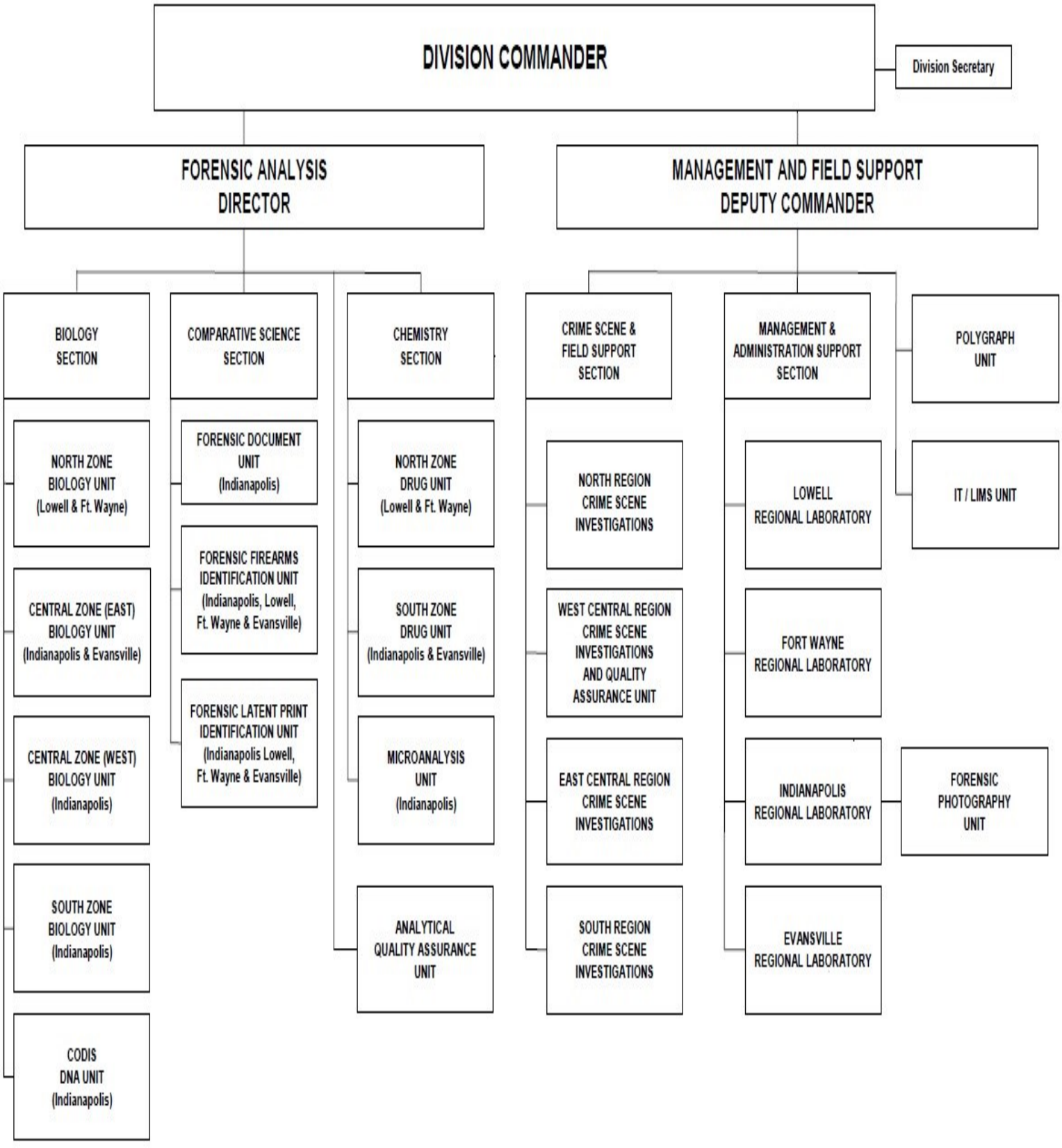
The four regional laboratories are accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/ Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB), the longest established crime laboratory accreditation program in the country. ASCLD/LAB accreditation is a voluntary program in which a crime laboratory that participates must demonstrate that its management, personnel, operational and technical procedures, equipment, and physical facilities meet established quality standards. This Unit participates in the Organization of Scientific Area Committees - Quality Infrastructure Committee (OSAC-QIC), the American Society for Testing and Materials-International (ASTM-I), and the Association of Forensic Quality Assurance Managers (AFQAM), which includes serving as president.

The **Laboratory IT/LIMS Unit** (2 staff) has the primary duty of maintaining and administrating the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). The LIMS tracks all evidence currently held by the Indiana State Police, analytical results, records, and reports. This system is integrated with a web based reporting system called iResults, which provides the Certificates of Analysis (reports) to law enforcement contributors and county prosecutors.

The Unit also maintains and supports a digital workflow system (Mideo) utilized by the Latent Print and Document Units. This year the Unit transitioned the digital archive used for all ISP photos taken of accidents and crime scenes to a new system (MediaSolv - Commander).

The LIMS/IT Unit supports Laboratory Division personnel in the four regional laboratories and 11 district locations. The Unit provides assistance with maintaining and troubleshooting other systems used by Laboratory Division personnel, that includes Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS), analytical instrumentation, door access/security, phone systems, and camera surveillance.

Organizational Chart



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http://www.in.gov/isp/labs/